Amusements, Lectures, etc., Chis Evening.

Boorn's Thearer, Twenty-third-st, and Sixth-FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-"Frou-Frou." FRENCH THEATER.-"Ruy Blas."-Fechter. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and

Ninlo's Garden.—Dumas's "Mosquito," "La Sen-unbala." Leda Thompson Troupe. WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-st.

Wood's Museum.-At 2 and 8: "Field of the Cloth

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Popular Concert. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTEELS,-Miscellaneous per-fermances. STEINWAY HALL.-" Mrs. Jarley's Wax-Works."

Business Notices.

7 PER CENT GOLD INTEREST (FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY. Pifteen years to our from January, 1870, and convertible into Stock at par LAND GRANT OF OTER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT, upon which, together with the Road and all its property, those Bonds are a First Movigage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

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from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.

An art-line from St. Pauls to Milwachee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth \$0.000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, \$4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and \$1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 20 ged in crest. The compens are pavable January and July, making them the first year, with accorded interior and gold at 115, a 12 per cent investment, and about 9 per cent thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map, can be obtained at the office of WHITE, Monnis & Co.,

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

STATEMENT PROPERTY PR uniar to solid Silver as to be undistinguishable from it. It excels all other plated ware in the market, whether of American or

Purchasers are invited to examine the assertment for sale in this city by TIFFANY & CO., 530 Brondway.

The Electro-Plate is stamped this Trade Mark. COMMAN LIPE CO The Sterling Silver is for sale by retail dealers generally throughout the country

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- The best in the TRUSS: S.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss

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DAILY Tursune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum DAILY THRUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

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Daily Terbune, 25c, 30c, 40c, 60c, and \$1 per line.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Weekly Tribune, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

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Terms, cash in advance.
Address, The Tensune, New-York.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WERELY TRIBUSE must be handed in To-Day. Prior 82 per line.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., iunction of Broadway and Sixth-ave, and at No. 50 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave, where advertisements for The Tribune will be received up to 74 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1870.

Last evening barricades were thrown up in Paris, but they were quickly taken by the troops. The Government has a majority of nearly 6,000,000 on the Plebiscitum. A new Cabinet is to be formed. - The naturalization bill has passed the House of Lords. The reported resignation of Mr. Bright is denied. - The Spaniards have been routed in the Cinco Villas district. Two Cuban staff officers have been executed.

In the senate, yesterday, Mr. Morrill of Vermont spoke at length on the bill reducing taxation. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered without decisive ac-The House sat for a few minutes only.

Gov. Hoffman's decision on the Arcade bill will not be given for several days. = The Massachusetts Legislative Committee report in favor of State aid to the Boston, Hartford, and Érie Railroad. —— Suits have been begun in Saratoga against the Erie Railway for the dividends on the preferred stock. === The town of Fincastle, Va., has been nearly destroyed by fire.

Mr John Graham has concluded his argument for the defense in the McFarland trial. District-Attorney Garvin closes for the prosecution to-day. An insane woman has been captured in the woods at Fordham. —— The Society of the Eleventh-st. Presbyterian Church have recommended to the Presbytery the dismissal of their pastor, the Rev. Charles B. Smyth. - The preliminary examination of Thomas H. Johnston for murder on the high seas is not yet ended. —— Senator Hardenburgh was entertained by members of the Produce Exchange vesterday. ____ Gold, 1141, 1141, 1141. Thermometer,

The National Temperance Society will hold its fifth Anniversary at Cooper Institute this evening, when addresses will be made by John B. Gough, the Rev. John Hall, and the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge. We need not ask a general attendance; but we may remark that the meeting will be organized at 71 o'clock, and that there will probably be few empty seats at that hour.

It is advanced as a forcible argument for delay on the Franking bill, while a substitute reducing postage is preparing, that "the Postal "Department is the only one whose benefits "are directly felt and appreciated by the peo-"ple, and that the effort should be to diffuse "its blessings as widely as possible." Precisely. And in order to diffuse the blessings of cheap postage among the many, it is first of all necessary that the few shall relinquish the costly privileges which they enjoy. Will they do it?

The reported rumor of Mr. Bright's retiring from the English Cabinet is, we are informed by Cable, contradicted. Mr. Bright has not distinguished himself very greatly as Secretary for Home Affairs, but he is a colleague whose large experience and sound, practical common sense Mr. Gladstone would be very unwilling to lose. If his continuance in the Ministry is, as is most probable, a sign of improved health, the fact will be a cause of rejoicing to his many admirers here, although we may still feel that his Parliamentary labors would be more advantageous to both Ireland and England if untrammeled by official position.

Infallibility in Rome very strikingly resembles Imperialism in France. Opposition to the dogma is evidently in a minority; and although the non-concurring prelates met yesterday, doubtless to protest against the action of the Council as hasty and impolitic, and France, Austria, and Prussia have all remonstrated against the anticipated decision, there are no indications that the Pope and his supporters will pay the slightest attention to either pro-

overwhelming majority on the plebiscitum; by precisely similar tactics the Pope will insure the success of the dogma of Infallibility.

It was argued yesterday in the Senate, on the motion to reduce the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, that the support of education belonged exclusively to the States. This may be true enough looking at it from the ju- have enough. dicial point of view. But when it is remembered that the Southern States have never maintained proper or adequate public schools for white children, and are not likely voluntarily to impose taxes to educate those of the blacks, will not the Senate do an unwise thing in practically abolishing the Bureau of Education by refusing, as it threatens, the necessary appropriation for its support?

Mr. Sherman's suggestion that the Navy Department be abolished, and its routine duties added to those of the War Office, thus combining Army and Navy under one direction, is not new. It was frequently made during the war-if not in actual words, certainly by the numerous disasters resulting from want of cooperation between fleets and armies. We have not a doubt that the combination of the two Departments in one would be cheaper, which is a consideration. But that the placing of render both more effective, which is not less an important consideration, may prove a question that should give us pause.

We are willing still to hope that a public protest against the policy which is bringing upon us an Indian war may happily avert it. The procrastination of Congress and the aggressions of the army and settlers have been in the past fruitful sources of bloody conflicts with the Indian tribes. To bring both our legislators and generals to a sense of their obligations to fulfill our promises and maintain the peace in the future, a hearty and general expression of the public aversion to the present manner of dealing with the Indians seems demanded. There can probably be devised no better way of doing this than that proposed by the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission, in calling a Convention to meet at Cooper Institute, in this city, on May 18.

At a special meeting of the Republican General Committee, last evening, called for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand Ratification meeting of the State ticket, speeches were made by Sinclair Tousey and others opposing a Ratification meeting, on the ground of its uselessness, and by Daniel D. Conover, Lewis Gardner and others in favor, on the ground of its being a help in dispelling the apathy of the people. A resolution was passed that there be a Ratification meeting on Friday, and that the expenses should not exceed \$800. A committee to confer with the Central German Republican organization was appointed, and also one to confer with the Colored voters. The meeting then adjourned.

When a minister of the Gospel begins what he prophetically pronounces a great reform by preaching on texts from Herald editorials and programmes of the "Black Crock," and naturally abuses THE TRIBUNE, the descent in due and short course of time to unblessed "Gin and Milk" is perfectly natural. Such has been the career of the Rev. Charles B. Smyth. We know of no case precisely parallel to his, though we cite for his consolation the general fact that all great reformers have invariably been unappreciated of their cotemporaries. But we must add for truth's sake that we know of no previous case in which there was such positive lack of appreciation. His fellow shepherds merely reproved his partiality for his now famous recuperative toddy, but the lambs of his own immediate flock utterly repudiate him, and have resolved to dismiss him from the care of their consciences, that he may have greater leisure to care for his own stomach. It is a sad fate. and all the more painful because just.

The Tammany candidates for Judges were nominated yesterday. Many will not be amazed to learn that the vote was unanimous, and that the candidates indicated by Messrs. Tweed and Sweeny were successful. They are as

For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas,

HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, JOSEPH F. DAILEY. RICHARD L. LARREMORE, CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT. For Justices of the Marine Court, September 1988 Se

The leading name on each ticket is good. Hamilton W. Robinson and George Shea are industrious and capable lawyers, who have won a position at the bar by persistent, well directed effort. Mr. Tracy we have also heard of in the Courts. The others may be good lawyers; but they have not yet shown it. And it is wrong to take men who were never heard in any important case, and place them for fourteen years on the bench, where they receive salaries higher than that of the Chief-Justice of the United States.

The nominees of Tweed & Co. for the Court of Common Pleas ought especially to be defeated. This Court is henceforth to try all impeachments, and our high officials ought not to select their own judges. Who dissents?

THE PERIL OF HASTE.

Our own conviction that the Federal Revenue ought not to be reduced until after the bulk of our National Debt shall have been funded at a lower rate of interest, has been repeatedly proclaimed. The Income Tax expires by limitation with the current year; and that will reduce the annual Revenue by some Twenty Millions per annum. There we would stop, until our weekly purchases of Bonds shall have so cleared the market that the Secretary of the Treasury can fund the Five-Twenties at the lowest possible rate, thereby saving Twenty to Thirty Millions per annum now paid away in interest at six per cent. Meantime, let the whole subject be carefully studied, so that the reduction of taxes, when made, shall enure to the greatest benefit of our People and their Industry. This is our way of dealing with the Financial problem.

Gen. Schenck's Tariff bill we esteem in the main a good one-judicious alike in its remissions, its reductions, and its augmentations. Yet we have not favored its consideration at present, because we believed it certain to be made worse on its way through one House or the other, and very likely to be laid on the table after weeks had been vainly devoted to its consideration. We have believed, and still believe, that the best thing Congress was likely to do was to say frankly and promptly. "We shall let the Tariff alone for the session. "Understand this, and proceed with your busi-"ness accordingly."

But the attempt to rush through a bill reducing the duties on Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c., &c., seems to us even more objectionable than "iron by the United States causes great

tion by silencing clamor for a reduction of Taxes, we answer that we seek no advantages by indirection, but choose to make the Protective issue as prominent and positive as may be. We do not want any votes gained for Protection by the fact of five to twenty per cent. reduction of the duties on Tea and Coffee. We can do without such, and still

If any change be made in the Tariff at this session with a view to a reduction of taxes, we say, Enlarge the Free List. Add to it forty, sixty, a hundred, three hundred articles, if so many can be afforded, that do not compete with the products of our own industry, and relieve them of all impost whatever. Take Cocoa, Spices, India Rubber, and the whole range of tropical products, and, beginning with those which yield least revenue, free them utterly from tax so far as the Treasury can spare the income they now yield. This will simplify our Revenue system, enable us to dispense with many officers, and insure a sensible reduction of cost to consumers. It would certainly do something-probably much-toward the resuscitation of our Foreign Commerce. If only \$30,000,000 of revenue were thus sacrificed in taxes absolutely remitted, the benefit would reach the cabin of the poorest squatter in Arkansas or Idaho; but taking army and fleet under a single direction would a cent per pound off the duty on Sugar, two cents off that on Coffee, and five cents off that on Tea, would hardly be felt by consumers on the seaboard, much less by those in the far interior. Better do nothing, and let the Treasury profit by the forbearance.

> THE ANSWER OF FRANCE. The result of the election in France on Sun-

day is for Napoleon at the same time a victory and a defeat. For twenty years he has tried to cover successive usurpations with a transparent vail of popular suffrage. It was in the outraged name of 7,000,000 voters that he justified the crime of December, 1851; it was again by the farce of a forced election that he sought absolution for the murders of 1852. He has never ceased to style himself the choice of the French people; he has never ceased to implore their favor, and beg them, not for obedience, because that he could enforce, but for a pledge of confidence in himself and fealty to his dynasty. At every trial he has encountered rebuff, and the last rebuff is the worst of all. Of the actual result of Sunday's balloting there has never been any doubt. Elections under Napoleon can never go against the Government. But no exertions have been spared to secure a grand majority that by its moral effect should depress the party of freedom and strengthen the foundations of that throne which awaits the Fourth Napoleon-if a Fourth Napoleon there is ever to be. Eugenie on her knees before the altar, and battalions on guard around the polls, alike besought Providence for an affirmative vote. Police spies filled the air with the horrors of imaginary plots, Republicans by the score were thrown into jail on fictitious charges, liberal newspapers were suppressed on the eve of election, liberal soldiers were drafted off to Algeria, and all the cunning devices of a despotic power were employed to fill the timid with a fear of avowing democratic sentiments, and the selfish and uncertain with dread of socialist designs which had no existence. Ollivier at the same time addressed an appeal to his "dear fellow-citizens," setting forth the horror of revolutions. "Do not lis-"ten," he cried, "to those who would counsel 'you to vote 'No.' If they were to be trifumphant on the 8th of May, they would "take vengeance, they would imprison and exile, "they would establish the social republic, they "would assail the rich. If on the contrary our "friends should triumph, a long period of se-"curity, confidence, and peace would be assured to us. Relieved from constitutional "discussions, from interpellations, threats of "disturbances, prophecies of revolution, the "Emperor and his Ministers will be able to 'occupy themselves with even more solicitude "than heretofore in finding means to improve the position of these who possess nothing "without violating the rights of those who "have property, and we shall not have to fear "those times of civil war when sons, instead "of closing the eyes of their fathers, have "their own eyes closed by their parents." No one who knows the French people can doubt that in the provinces the influence of such terrorism and such appeals must have been enormous. It is in the provinces that ignorance and vice abound and voters are most readily swaved by fear or favors. In our country it is to the rural population that we trust for the honest and enlightened expression of the popular will; in France it is Paris and a few other large cities which embody nearly all the education, the strength, and the moral force of the country. In Paris the majority against the plebiscitum has been overwhelming; in the whole empire Napoleon's majority, in spite of official counting, seems from present returns to fall far below the figures he obtained at the beginning of his reign; and though by actual enumeration of ballots his measure has been carried, the real answer which France returns to the question, whether she approves his past course and his plans for the future, is an unmistakable, No. We suppose Napoleon must have anticipated this result; we cannot doubt that he will in-

terpret it in his own manner, and take it as a carte-blanche for whatever measures of personal government he may have in contemplation. Still it must be a bitter sorrow. He feels that his reign is drawing to a close, and the darling object of his ambition, the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty, is further from realization now than it was ten years ago. Old age, the sickness that knows no cure, is creeping upon him; the sins of a misspent youth are wreaking vengeance upon his wasted body; the friends in whom he trusted have one by one been taken from him; St. Arnaud, the agent of the coup d'état; Pelissier, the inexorable soldier; de Morny, Walewski, Marshal Niel, the soul of the army, the only man, perhaps, who could have insured the succession of the Prince Imperial had Napoleon been suddenly taken off-all these are dead; and what has the Emperor in his age and sickness to look for? Eugenie has given no proof of ability; Prince Napoleon, "the Red Prince," is not to be trusted, for he has more than once bid unmistakably for the succession in his own name. Even the army, though yesterday it swarmed over the barricades and crushed the feeble protest of the liberal party, has cast an unexpectedly heavy vote against the plebiscitum. As a last resource the Emperor appeals

Already opposition to the Tariff bill in the House has begun to bear its legitimate fruit. By a dispatch from London we learn that "the anticipated reduction of the duties on

to France, and France sullenly turns away.

around Merthyr Tydvil, the center of the richest coal and iron region in Great Britain, is soon to flood the American market with cheap British iron, and paralyze one of our most important industries. When will Congressmen appreciate the results of their suicidal policy? This dispatch is the most pertinent comment we have seen upon the fatuity of the persistent efforts that have been made in the House to reduce the duties on iron.

THE FREE TRADE CONCLAVE.

We have hitherto contrasted the diverse accounts given of the recent gathering of "rev-"enue reformers" at Washington by Gen. J. R. Hawley of The Hartford Courant and certain bolder spirits with whom he took sweet counsel on that occasion. "C. N." of The Evening Post exultingly proclaimed that it was there resolved that certain prominent Republican Representatives in Congress, including Messrs. Schenck and Bingham of Ohio, Van Wyck and Bailey of this State, John Hill of N. Jersey, &c., were to be beaten this Fall because of their Protective sympathics-beaten by Republican "revenue reformers," if that should be practicable; but, if not, then by Democrats. The Chicago Tribune, through its correspondent G. A. T., seemed to us to confirm the account given by The Evening Post. The Courant, on the other hand, talked of keeping the controversy within the Republican ranks, and seemed to scout the idea of supporting Democratic Free-Traders for Congress in order to run out Republican Protectionists. We now invite the attention of The Courant

to the following account of that council from the columns of The Free-Trader, whose backers were among the master-spirits of the gathering. It says: "Our readers have doubtless seen in the daily papers

all over the country references to a convention of Free-Traders and revenue reformers, recently held in Washington. The convention was private, but we violate no confidence in giving the names of those present, and a

general statement of what was done.
"The gentlemen present were: D. A. Wells; ex-Governor Hawley of Connecticut; ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch; Horace White, editor of The Chicago Tribune; Col. Grosve editor of The St. Louis Democrat; Charles Nordhoff, editor of The New-York Evening Post; E. L. Godkin, editor of The Nation; Donn Platt of The Cincinnati Com-mercial; C. F. Adams, jr., and Henry Brooks Adams of the North American Review; William Dorshelmer, United States District-Attorney, Buffalo; George Alfred Townsend of The Chicago Tribune; Amasa Walker, Gen. F. A. Walker, Robert B. Minturn, Mahlon Sands, C. H. Marshall, and Alfred Pell of the Free-Trade League; and the Hon. Estes Howe, President of the New-England Reform League. The tariff question, in its bearings upon poli tics, was exhaustively discussed, and it was agreed by the Republicans present that they would endeavor to bring that party to repentance for the past, and in the present to 'works meet for repentance.' Failing this, it was determined that action outside of the Republican party would become necessary, and should be taken. Republican aspirants for Congress, who are Protectionists, will, therefore, in the next Congressional elections, be opposed by the most influential newspapers in the country and by this League and its now numerous branches and coadjutors. Both newspapers and Leagues will unhesitatingly and gladly support an upright Free-Trade Demo crat against all kinds of Protectionists, whether 'incident. alists' or followers of the Chinese school. It was determined to hold a National Free-Trade Convention in Cincinnati during the Spring or Summer."

-The Courant will bear us witness that the above citation is fully and fairly made from a journal with which we have no sympathy whatever, while the contrary would seem to be the case with The Courant and its Editor. Does it, or does it not, sustain the view hitherto taken by us and repelled by The Courant of this gathering, its purposes, and its conclusions? Is it possible that all those engaged in this movement were ignorant of its object and spirit, the Editor of The Courant alone excepted ? Is it wrong in The Tribune to hold that the Editors of The Evening Post, Chicago Tribune, Free-Trader, &c., knew what they were about in this conclave, and what were the means by which they purposed to achieve their end?

GENUINE RECONSTRUCTION.

Macon, Georgia, has extensive Armory build-They have somehow become the property of \$500,000. The city puts in the buildings and subscribed in and about this city. The Macon Telegraph says: Nothing now remains to be done but the exchange of

formal papers; after which it is understood the company will swarm 500 masons and carpenters into the immense structures and complete them as rapidly as possi-ble. There is room enough for 50,000 spindles; but the task of putting everything in order is almost hereulean. If completed properly, the world will show few factories of greater magnitude.

"No man ever looked upon more splendid specimens of masonry than are displayed in the walls of the buildings One wing was nearly finished when the war closed. The roofs, floors, and windows were left incomplete, and they must be finished before machinery, looms, spindles, and all the other apparatus for a factory, can be introduced. Extraordinary energy and plenty of capital might complete the whole in six months. It is thought by one of our master mechanics that \$23,000 will complete them. Located immediately on the Macon and Western Railroad, material both for construction, and afterward for the factory, can be discharged from the cars right

-O that every Southern city could have two or three such factories put into operation, to educate her poor children to industry and thrift! And, if we can but maintain the Tariff, they soon will have.

FRANKING AND ITS ABUSES.

The Standard, in adding its voice to the roar of popular denunciation of the Franking Privilege, sees fit to say:

"It is not, however, the use of the frank that we de plore, but the abuse of it. If every one now entitled to the privilege would rigorously confine himself to its use, and keep it within the exact limit of the law, there would be no difficulty; but as it is, nine-tenths of the people of Washington think that a personal acquaint ance with a member of Congress puts upon him the re sponsibility of sending their letters at the expense of the Government. Other members have adopted their frank for the purpose of private business. Not long since a Congressman who has a large mercantile interest in Nev York saved his house an expense of thousands of dollars a year by mailing circulars and pamphlets to his customers, under a frank which was stamped by a ma-

Comments by The Tribune. There are so many who hate the trouble of thinking, and therefore drop easily into halfway-houses, that there is danger that such views as the above may find acceptance. Let us, therefore, thoughtfully scrutinize them.

What is a use? What is an abuse? Suppose Tom Jones would like to have a list of the Post-Route contracts to be awarded on the 1st of July next, as he thinks of putting in a bid, he, very naturally, writes to his representative in Congress, requesting him to send it. His comes likewise. We [presume The Standard would regard this as a use, not an abuse.

Yet why should Jones have this work done for him at the expense of his tenant Widow McCree, who sends a letter once a year to her brother in Ireland and receives one in response?

done for nothing?

The Standard cannot need to be told that the carriage of letters costs money, and that if the service is not paid for by him who sends or receives a letter, it must be by some one else. If you appropriate money from the Treasury to eke out the legitimate revenues of the Post-Office and enable it to cover its expenses, you merely shift the load from the postage-payers to the tax-payers generally. The injustice is the same; the victims, only, are somewhat different.

The Standard, we trust, has only to consider more carefully to realize that what it regards as abuse is as natural a product of Franking as miasma is of animal or vegetable rottenness. A wrong always tends to that exaggeration or flagrancy which is recognized by the heedless as abuse. Such is the Divine method of arresting attention and compelling resistance. To our view, the loss of revenue to the Post-Office by franked letters and parcels is among the least of the bad results of Franking. We hold that fully One Million per annum would be saved in Public Printing by the abolition of the Franking Privilegethat Members of Congress would be enabled thereby to devote far more of their time to their legitimate duties-that the accounts of the Department would be immensely simplified and the losses by deficient returns from the various post-offices reduced to a minimum. Who can even guess what the quarterly income of a certain post-office ought to be while ten, twenty, thirty, or forty per cent. of its business is covered by franks? We regret that any countenance should be given to the notion that there is a legitimate use of Franking. Every letter that passes through the post-office costs something, and is paid for by somebody. If it be not an abuse to saddle this cost upon some one else than the sender or receiver, what could be?

The Hon. John D. Stiles represents in Congress the VIth District of Pennsylvania, composed of Montgomery and Lehigh Counties. That is a Democratic district, and chose Mr. Stiles in 1868 by 2,679 majority. It is also an Iron district; and Mr. Stiles, on the 4th inst., made a speech against the proposed reduction of the duty on Pig Iron, of which the spirit may be gleaned from the following closing paragraph:

"But, Sir, one word more. The discussion on this bill has mostly been confined to the Radical portion of this House. I have listened to this debate from the beginning. The Free-Trade theories of the Republican leaders have reached beyond this Capitol. Your speeches, your votes, are before the country. The motion to reduce iron below the rate proposed by your Committee comes from your chief and leader. You have resistless power in both branches of Congress; you must take all the responsibility; you must take all the odium that attaches to this legislation; you cannot, you shall not, escape that responsibility before the people. If you deceive them now, be prepared to meet their condemnation."

-Mr. Stiles may go up to the head. His impudence rises above the point of sublimity, and leaves us gazing after him in blank amazement.

We wonder if Mr. Smalley, the popular and celebrated London correspondent of The New-York TRIBENE, is mixed up with that conspiracy business in France. We would want additional evidence of a much stronger character than we now have to believe it, but his name is certainly involved in the marter, and in connection with such a Radical as Gustave Fiourens.

We find the above in The Rochester Express. We have not thought it needful to notice the absurd attacks upon our London correpondent in the columns of newspapers here which are never happy unless when assailing The Tribune. It has been a long time since any ordinary slander they could utter about us seemed of the least consequence to us or to the public. As they seem this time, however, to have succeeded in imposing upon some reputable journals, it may be worth while to say that the talk of any connection between our London correspondent and the alleged conspirators in Paris is simply preposterous. There is not ings, erected for the Southern Confederacy. even a pretense of any reason for believing it, save that the letters of M. Gustave Flourens. that city. Her authorities have just completed an enthusiastic French Republican known an arrangement by which they are transformed | to our correspondent, were transmitted to his into a great Cotton Factory with a capital of care in London. It is not proved that there was any conspiracy. It is not proved grounds (twenty acres), and takes therefor that, if there was a conspiracy, M. Flourens \$75,000 in stock; the \$425,000 cash capital is had anything to do with it. If he had, there is not a scintilla of reason for inferring that our correspondent knew anything about it; and we have, on the other hand, his own explicit denial, his prompt visit to Paris the moment the question was raised, and his manly proffer to answer any questions that might be asked. Persons guilty of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon are not in the habit of hastening from British soil to put themselves within reach of Louis Napoleon's

The negroes of Maryland are showing themselves very apt scholars in the political school. Although so very recently enfranchised, they already appear to be almost as smart at little political games as white folks. It seems that the Legislature of Maryland (entirely Democratic) at its last session enacted that only those shall vote for Town Commissioners in the ancient and respectable borough of Chestertown who are "the owners of real estate in said town, in their own right or in right of their wife." These wise legislators, in their worthy efforts to maintain the aristocratic character of the government of Chestertown, strangely omitted to state the extent or value of the real estate necessary to constitute an elector. So Mr. Isaac Anderson, an American citizen of African descent, taking advantage of the legislative omission, conveyed and made over 'jintly," as Captain Ned Cuttle would say, to forty-four other landless colored citizens of the town, "three feet nine inches of ground fronting on the Chester River," for the consideration of \$15, the deed for which was duly left for record at the Clerk's office. The Chestertown Transcript (Democratic) intimates that the 44 new voters thus created may be able to control the ensuing Corporation election, which takes place on the 23d inst. If these colored gentlemen go on in this way, they will soon command the respect of our Tammany Indians.

Committal to an insane asylum in England is a punishment not much milder than hanging, after all. An inquiry has recently been made by the Commissioners in Lunacy about the treatment of pauper patients, and the developments are rather worse, if anything, than the horrors described by Charles Reade. The medical attendance is so insufficient as to be little more than nominal, and the management letter goes free of postage, and the answer of the inmates is left to ignorant and brutal men, whose chief device for conquering the unruly is to crush their ribs. This is done by kneeling on the insane person's body-a very good way, because it leaves no tell-tale bruises on the skin, and breaks the ribs in so many places at once that death generally ensues will pay the signless attended to eather pro-ces, seems to eather pro-to eather pro-ces, seems to eather pro-ces, seems to eather pro-ces, seems to eather pro-ces, seems to eather pro-ces, seem

position and power, Napoleon has secured an the passage of such a bill would favor Protection and power, Napoleon has secured an the passage of such a bill would favor Protection and power, Napoleon has secured an the passage of such a bill would favor Protection and power, Napoleon has secured an the passage of such a bill would favor Protection and power, Napoleon has secured an the passage of such a bill would favor Protection and power, Napoleon has secured an the passage of such a bill would favor Protection and power, Napoleon has secured an the passage of such a bill would favor Protection and power, Napoleon has secured an the passage of such a bill would favor Protection and power, Napoleon has secured and power and power and power and power are protection and power are p method has thus far been made out, and the Commissioners are by no means satisfied that they have learned the whole truth, because evidence in such affairs is, for obvious reasons, very hard to obtain. In only two of these cases was any punishment inflicted on the keeper; one was sent to jail for twelve months, the other for six weeks. Can it be owing to the condition of the lunatic asylums that the plea of insanity is so rarely offered in England. as a defense of homicide?

> The London Times, in commenting recently on our City affairs, stated that "Eric shares were heavy because of the election of the friends of Gould and Fisk to the various municipal offices in New-York," &c. This one of our cotemporaries seriously refers to as a fine specimen of the blunders occasionally made by English journals. In fact, it looks upon it as a good joke. If there be any joke in the matter, it certainly is only to be found in the self-confessed stupidity of our Rip Van Winkle neighbor, who evidently does not know that the Sweeny and Tweed families ar not only hand and glove with Fisk and Gouls, but are running our City under their new lease of power (to which The London Times refers) something after the manner in which they have jointly run the Erie Railroad. Our people, alas, know too well by bitter experience the connection between the two interests.

> Boutwell is without hope of the passage of a Funding bill by the present Congress. There is great probability that a bill will be reported to the House embracing the most important features of the Funding bill which passed the Senate some weeks ago, and that it will pass. Secretary Boutwell would doubtless be pleased if the House would adopt the Senate bill in the shape in which it came from that body; but there are some points of that measure in regard to which, we have no doubt, he would be willing to submit to change rather than that the funding principle should be endangered. We are convinced that the Funding bill would strengthen our credit abroad and at home, and do much toward helping us onward in the direction of specie payments. Congress has had abundant opportunity of obtaining information on this subject. Now let it act.

It is a mistake to suppose that Secretary

When the new Charter passed the Assembly it was positively asserted by those who claimed to know that, in consequence of the action of the Republicans, certain members who were named would receive good offices. On Saturday last the new Commissioners of Emigration organized. Chauncey M. Depew, who was one of the Commissioners named in the bill, resigned, and James W. Husted, a Republican member from Westchester, who was active in favor of the new Charter, and who was one of the persons designated by the rumor, was elected in his place. The Constitution forbids the Legislature to appoint any of its own members to office. Is n't it rather a shallow device for the Legislature to go into this 'dummy" business?

The disappointed Democratic office-seekers who daily lounge around the steps and corridors of the City Hall, and hang on the chains and posts in the neighboring Park, are at last to receive some attention. Mr. Sweeny has hit upon the happy idea of providing them with a band of music, at the City's expense. If "music hath charms to soothe the savage "breast," he doubtlessly reasons, it may have power to soothe the savage, disaffected Democracy. We doubt its efficacy in this particular case. Past experience has demonstrated that the only trustworthy soothing syrup for a Tammany Democrat who "has kicked in the 'traces," is official pap, well filled with plums in the shape of perquisites.

The Government should not insist upon our Minister to Japan retaining his official position after he has found himself unable to live de cently on his salary of \$7,500. As soon as he succeeded in getting himself appointed to the place, he entered his complaint about the in adequacy of the salary; and he has been very active since then in forwarding to Washington other complaints of a similar character. He does not seem to be aware that he may, at his own convenience, resign the poor office which he lately managed to obtain, and that the Government has no power to compel his services at the present low rates, or at any other rates. That should be some consolation for him.

Mrs. St. John, a very capable and earnest woman of the lately enslaved race, is trying hard to maintain an Asylum in Richmond, Va., for the crippled, paralytic, and otherwise helpless people of her own color, including young orphans, who receive little consideration from their White neighbors. Our people are so beset with appeals to their benevolence that we can only say that Mrs. St. John is well indorsed, and that any one able and willing to help her in her arduous enterprise may do so by letter to the care of Lewis Tappan, No. 59 Reade-st.

We occasionally hear from Nevada of the progress of the Sutro Tunnel-which, as we now learn, has been carried to the extent of 1,040 feet. If the indomitable projector of the Tunnel should be fortunate enough to be able to show, within a reasonable time, that he is actually approaching the silver vein which he is in pursuit of, he will have no further trouble in procuring the capital required to carry on his operations.

A Committee of our late Assembly was instructed, on motion of its Chairman, to investigate the condition and doings of our Life Insurance Companies. That Committee held several meetings in our City and examined sundry officers of these Companies-all closed doors. No report has been made that we have heard of. And yet we are egandent that the investigation was not unfruitful. Who can say what was the rake in

Mr. Fitz ringh undlow rushes into the news-"clique." This is in accordance with the fitness of sings. Considering the kind of people who have been gnawing at that particular file, we see how clearly Mr. Ludlow belongs to the crowd.

Heroic stoic, Cato the sententious, Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius."

Hint to the artists for illustrated newspapers :

Scene.-Nassau-st., corner Fulton. Dramatis persona. An exceedingly tall, slender person, with long, muscular arms, and substantial feet. A very short, pursy person, with prominent abdomen and slender legs. Small person with an office stool under his arm, looking up under the legs of the tall one and exclaiming :

" Now, Mr. Theodore, won't you please be good